

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People !

## YANKEE GO HOME !

# VIETNAM COURIER

Jan. 2

1967

No 91

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. — Tel. 3841

*Chúc mừng năm mới*

Xuân về xin có một bài ca,  
Gợi chúc đông báo cá nước ta;  
Chống Mỹ hai miền đều đánh giỏi,  
Tin mừng thắng trận nở như hoa!

Đoàn 1967

H. Chi Minh

*These verses composed on the coming of spring  
I present to all my countrymen :  
In both North and South, let them hit the Yanks hard  
And let victories blossom !*

Ho Chi Minh

President Ho Chi Minh and  
General Vo Nguyen Giap visit  
an air-defence unit,



**W**E are living in epic times.  
For two years now, we have  
been standing up to American  
imperialism. For two years  
now we have been fighting in  
South Vietnam against an  
American expeditionary corps  
and troops of U.S. satellites;  
for two years, U.S. air and  
naval raids against the D.R.V.  
have grown in scope. And yet,  
it is our adversary who has  
bitten the dust.

Half a million enemy troops,  
among them 120,000 G.I.s,  
have been put out of action by  
the L.A.F. since the massive  
introduction of American  
troops in July 1965; this has  
shattered the dream of the Pen-  
tagon of saving the Saigon  
regime and its army from dis-  
aster. In the North, the myth  
of "absolute U.S. air supre-  
macy" has been exploded with  
the downing of over 1,600  
American aircraft in two years.

The most savage bombings  
have prevented neither our  
resistance from growing stronger  
nor our production from  
increasing. While fighting  
fiercely, the people of the D.R.V.  
have succeeded in supplying  
themselves with enough food,  
satisfying the requirements of  
war and fulfilling their duties  
to their Southern brothers. Traf-  
fic has been intensified. Turbines  
work in power stations. Fac-  
tories hum. Well-irrigated rice-

fields yield increased output.  
No rise in the prices of essen-  
tial commodities. Although 400  
educational establishments have  
been subjected to barbarous  
bombings, school enrolment  
for elementary and secondary  
education has increased from  
2.9 million for 1965-1966 to  
3.2 million for 1966-1967, and  
has reached an unprecedented  
level for higher and vocational  
education.

It is encouraging to see that,  
far from hampering our pro-  
gress towards socialism, Ameri-  
can escalation has only stimu-  
lated our will to strengthen our  
economic and military potential,  
the guarantor of our victory.

The aim of the Pentagon, as  
stated by some, was to hasten  
the D.R.V. "back to the Stone Age".  
But, contrary to their expecta-  
tions, far from falling back,  
we have been marching firmly  
forward. This fact alone testifies  
to the futility of U.S. war  
plans.

(Continued page 2)

Best Wishes  
for 1967

VIETNAM COURIER

## ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NEW YEAR

by HONG CHUONG

(Continued from page 1)

FOREIGN visitors who have come to our country and, prompted by curiosity or anguish, sought to know how we could "survive" under this deluge of fire, have unanimously recognized that we are "living" in the normal sense of the word, better still, that we are living "decently". There is nothing extraordinary in that! It is enough that we should be resolved and know how to defend one's right to live, that one should be resolved to live, that one should be ready to shed one's blood to repel the invasion. Our secret lies in our love for this land soaked with the blood and sweat of so many generations, for these mountains, rivers, skies, seas and about which contain so much wealth. This is the legitimate feeling of a sovereign people for whom, as President Ho Chi Minh said, "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom". There lies the secret of our strength, the love, the power of our revolutionary horizon.

This love for the fatherland, under the present circumstances, of course requires courage, but courage alone is not enough to win victory. One must also know how to fight. The reliable weapon in our hands is people's warfare. We have found combat means that fit our qualities, climate and terrain, that neutralize and limit to the almost any advantage—which can only be relative and temporary—the enemy may have. Better still, we have succeeded in imposing these methods on our enemy, forcing him to fight on terrain and in conditions of our choice.

We have checked our precious energy, for we are fully aware of our strength and weaknesses as well as of his. We have concentrated our efforts on our strong points and struck hard at his weak points, and by so doing have crushed his gigantic military machine.

This knowledge of American imperialism, of such vital importance in our era, has been brought to us by circumstances. Our own best strength of a writer only by grabbing him. It is through fighting American imperialism that we have measured its real strength. And once we have done this, our resistance for national liberation can only end in victory.

OUR strength lies in the absolute justice of our cause, in the American imperialist's evil cause.

## ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NEW YEAR

is their Achilles' heel. We are not saying that the American soldiers are brave. They are brave; like soldiers the world over, they can hold a gun and pull the trigger. But for whom are they fighting? Against whom? and for what purposes?—these are questions which, like all soldiers, they will inevitably ask themselves. The answers of the Pentagon have never convinced them or proved to be decisive. Twenty two years ago, when they landed on the beaches of Normandy, they were full of zeal and ardour, proud to defend freedom against fascism. Now, Americans are risking their lives slugging through the jungle of the Western High Plateau or flying over the D.R.V., whose anti-aircraft defence is "the most dense and effective of all times", as they are fighting many of them, they are recognized by many of them. The security of the United States is in no way threatened either by the South Vietnamese people's struggle against the dictatorship of a Diem or a Ky or by the building of a dam, a factory, a school, a hospital, or a kindergarten in North Vietnam.

What about the American people? It is obvious that, carrying on their shoulders the burden of this costly and absurd war, they wouldn't let themselves be indirectly fooled by their government. The day will come when they will say to Johnson and his gang: "Stop!"

The other side has warned us that we should not delude ourselves on the importance of public opinion in the United States. The Pentagon's war. It is not in our habit to nurture illusions. Having full confidence in ourselves, we think that the defeat of the Yankees in Vietnam will eventually be the result of our own efforts. But we have every reason to believe that the American people have enough courage and wisdom to protest against the sending of their sons to a useless death in Vietnam.

EVERY time the Pentagon is about to carry out some evil design, Washington talks peace. But only willing dupes let themselves be taken in. Our people love peace, but peace, for us, is only conquest in independence and freedom. For us, the burning

question is not: war or peace, but independence or foreign domination, freedom or slavery. We prefer death to slavery. We love peace but we do not fear war. To win independence and freedom for our country, we won't shrink from fire, ice or twenty years of war. What is essential for us is to drive out all aggressors.

Some have insinuated that the present course of events is the fact that our people are not this kind of reasoning is preposterous, nobody has ever known accustomed to death. We are fighting because we love our country, and that is where our boundless spirit of sacrifice and fighting resolve stem from. The conviction of a just cause, our confidence in our arms and our brains, on our confidence in our own forces, as the fighting may grow, our optimism and enthusiasm cannot be impaired. On the contrary, they will grow ever stronger, and it is our adversary who has shown many a sign of "loss of confidence".

Instead of tears in our eyes, foreign visitors have seen smiles on our lips. They have seen our atrocities failed to draw smiles from our breasts? It is because for nearly a century, we have had "peace" we had cried our eyes out, only to realize that tears could never bring freedom. Freedom can only be won through combat. For over twenty years, we have been fighting for it. We know that independence and freedom are not alone the result of charity, but must be won through hard struggle, by shedding one's blood if necessary.

IN that quarter-of-century fight, we have endured many hardships and much mourning. But in 1945-1946, during the last months of the colonial period, famine carried off over two million of our compatriots. So many men died because we accepted peace without thinking of resolutely defending our right to live. In that single calamity we lost more people than during the last twenty years, when "our war" was how to protect us. How could we, in those circumstances, how to American dictates and return to peace in serenity?

While defending our country, we are fighting American imperialism, thereby finding our

## MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION

On December 28, 1966 the P.R. of China made another successful nuclear test. On this occasion, President Ho Chi Minh, the Chairman of the Standing Bureau of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, sent a message to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in which they positively

"This year, China has carried out three successful nuclear tests... It is a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people now fighting against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and to all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are valiantly struggling for national liberation. It is a great contribution to the defence of world peace."

defence of universal peace. President Ho Chi Minh said, when the "civilized world" did not fight against the American imperialist aggression. "For the defence of the independence of our fatherland and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against U.S. aggression, we will resolutely fight till complete victory, whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be."

More than six centuries ago, when the "civilized world" did not even know about the existence of what was to become the American continent, our forefathers found themselves facing a similar situation. It was in the days when Genghis Khan and his descendants had seized the immense territory that stretches from the shores of the Pacific to the heart of Europe. Their horses were drinking in the Danube and grazing in Persian fields, and China had fallen into their hands. Three times they invaded our country, three times they were repelled by our ancestors under the command of the national hero Tran Quoc Tuan.

It is common knowledge that because Hitler was not checked in Spain and at Munich, World War II broke out. At present, by defeating Johnson and his gang, we are continuing the criminal escalation, we are shedding our blood for the

We are fighting arms in hands. We are also engaged in production work of our country should not be interrupted. While fighting against U.S. aircraft we plant rice and cotton, raise cattle and dig canals, build factories and schools. Under the deluge of U.S. bombs, life continues unabated. We carry on our studies and sing joyful songs. Near our anti-aircraft batteries, roses blossom. Love receives its rightful due. Children and kindergartens continue to be built. If necessary, our children will take over our task.

## The Warmongers Keep Taking About Peace

FOR over one year now, the public opinion has been so doused with the White House's professions of "peace" and "negotiations" that it has grown tired of them. The only fact that the United States leaders have had back to the same theme and use each time a new wording suffices to show that their hypocritical protestations have not yielded the effect expected by the strategists of the State Department.

On behalf of his government, the United States delegate, Arthur Goldberg, presented his "three points" to the United Nations General Assembly on September 22 last, presumably as a reply to President de Gaulle's Phnom Penh speech. Ever since, one witnesses a never well-synchronized propaganda campaign, the spectacular tours made by Dean Rusk, McNamara and Harlan, Goldberg's persevering demarches, all that aimed at throwing a strong light on the U.S. "good will". Some people even speak of an American "initiative".

If this turns out to be true, the new "initiative" will serve more as a camouflage for fresh war plans than for the promotion of peace — the thing most transparent in the light of facts. Since the Manila Conference in which, to everyone's knowledge, Washington played the role of a wire-puller, the U.S. imperialists have had the post to South Vietnam some 40,000 G.I.'s, raising the effective force in our country to over 300,000 men. They have also brought in numerous military planes. In the China Sea and the Bay of Gulf the 7th Fleet has been reinforced by four new destroyers. The U.S. sources say that this move has already been effected and that these super-bombers will shortly come into operation from the new base, much nearer to Vietnam. For his part, Johnson stated in October that he would need about fifteen billion dollars more for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1967.

## PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ON the occasion of the New Year, I would like to convey to the American people cordial wishes for peace and happiness.

The Vietnamese and American peoples should have lived in peace and friendship. But the U.S. Government has brazenly sent over 400,000 troops along with thousands of aircraft and hundreds of warships to wage aggression on Vietnam. Night and day it has used napalm bombs, toxic gas, fragments, flame and other modern weapons to massacre our people, not sparing even old persons, women and children; it has burnt down and destroyed villages and towns and perpetrated extremely savage crimes. Of late, U.S. aircraft have repeatedly bombed Hanoi, our beloved capital.

It is because of the criminal war unleashed by the U.S. Government that hundreds of thousands of young Americans have been

drafted and sent to a useless death far from their homeland, on the Vietnamese battlefield. In hundreds of thousands of American families, parents have lost their sons, and wives their husbands.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government has continually clamoured about "peace negotiations" in an attempt to deceive the American people and other peoples of the world. In fact it is daily expanding the war.

The U.S. Government wrongly believes that with brutal force it could impose on our people a surrender. But the Vietnamese people will never submit. We love peace, but it must be genuine peace in independence and freedom. For independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people are determined to fight the U.S. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be.

Who has caused these sufferings and mourning to the Vietnamese and American people? It is the U.S. rulers. The American people have realized this truth. More and more Americans are valiantly standing up in a vigorous struggle, demanding that the American Government respect the Constitution and the honour of the United States, stop the war of aggression in Vietnam and bring home all U.S. troops.

I warmly welcome your just struggle and thank you for your support to the Vietnamese people's patriotic fight.

I sincerely wish the American people many big successes in their struggle for peace, democracy and happiness.

Hanoi, December 23, 1966

## WASHINGTON LIES: FOREIGN WITNESSES OF RECENT AMERICAN RAIDS ON HANOI

Many foreign writers and journalists touring the D.R.V. have witnessed the bombing raids by American planes on Hanoi proper and periphery. Following are some testimonies:

"THEY deny. They lie. I saw with my own eyes and right after the attack on December 13 a populous quarter just behind the city. By them, 300 houses of workers reduced to ashes. They used their weapons to sow misery and put their

technique at the service of death.

"But Hanoi, an age-old city, the heart of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has replied to their redoubtable attacks with redoubled courage. Many citizens who lost all they had gained dur-

ing the few years of peace and even their dear ones resumed their work almost immediately. When the all clear was sounded, the streets of Hanoi resumed their customary animation. Right in the evening of the raid, I attended the opening of a Congress of elite teachers. It was held at the scheduled date and hour as if nothing had happened.

The Americans dare not admit the raid. Because they fear the increasing indignation and the protests which have been rising everywhere in the world. One must denounce very loudly these cowardly crimes. Vietnam is fighting for all free men. And all free men are duty-bound to show still more vigorously their solidarity with her."

JEANNE STERN  
G.D.R. writer

"THEY have murdered many women and children, destroyed many houses, schools, hospitals and public buildings. They have even fired at foreign embassies. I saw these cruel and inhuman deeds. I saw dead children

with toys in their hands, mothers killed with their sucking babies in their laps, houses charred, cultural undertakings reduced to heap of ruins and debris of American rockets in the yards of the

Chinese and Rumanian embassies

"It is with extreme indignation that I condemn the American imperialists for having denied their shameful acts.

Many children were killed or wounded during the U.S. air raids on Hanoi.

A building of the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi destroyed by American bombs on Dec. 14, 1966.



"This is clearly a gross violation of the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as well as a challenge to world public opinion. But however perfidious the American imperialists may be, they cannot hide their aggressive nature.

"The repeated and barbarous American air raids on Hanoi proper and periphery cannot but unmask the American imperialists' aggressors' 'peace' hoax and their readiness to resort to war crimes in their escalation of their aggressive war against Vietnam."

LI MAIK,  
Assistant Editor in Chief  
of the Literary Publisher's House, D.P.R. of Korea

## NORTH VIET AGGRESSORS' VICTORS

### NGUYEN HUU NGOAN the Cam Ly Dam\* gunner

It was a hot sunny afternoon. There was no wind in the sky. As our A-1 gunners' eyes were dazzled by oblique rays, a flight of four F-4s took advantage of it to attack the main dam.

Guided by his group commander and his battery leader, Nguyen sighted his target. He burst into a violent fire, hauled it down to drop their bombs.

He first fell on the slope of a mountain raised a cloud of white smoke. The plane tumbled down on the steep embankment, spitting rocket fire.

Nguyen felt his left foot wet. With-out looking down, he knew that the blood was trickling down his thigh and washing his trousers, making his foot sticky.

His leg was a little stiff, but he was very lucky. So he did not tell his battery leader about his wound.

The planes were always in his line of sight. He fired again. Suddenly seized with fear, he ran down a rapid gully, and a puddle of blood on the platform. His left leg had again been wounded, a splinter had got into his left arm. His left hand could still move but his

## U. S. AGGRESSORS' VICTORS

### NGUYEN HUU NGOAN the Cam Ly Dam\* gunner

Nguyen felt painfully paralyzed. He was just awfully tired but he knew that several comrades had been wounded. His blood and sweat had been shed. Filled with hatred for the enemy, he ignored his pain. He had to inform his battery leader of the wound, but added: "My leg is a little hurt. Let me go on fighting."

Our guns were rumbling. The enemy dared not get too near to the dam. They circled round the A-1 emplacement. Nguyen was hit by shell splinters on both his legs. His left leg was badly wounded.

Nguyen was hit by shell splinters on both his legs. His left leg was badly wounded. He was completely paralyzed. His right leg was badly wounded.

The battery leader and the whole day's right round him. He heard the other eight gunners No to replace him. He wondered: "If comrade No to come here, what'll supply No with ammunition to keep the gun firing?"

He remembered something. He remembered his pledge to the cell secretary on the occasion of the founding anniversary of his unit: "I'll fight to my last breath to defend the dam. I'll remember the flag of my village which had got yearly two rice crops since the

construction of the Con Ruong reservoir. Possants here certainly needed the water from Cam Ly, as his fellow villagers need it. He thought of his village. Thousands of sparks seemed to flash before him. He shut his eyes to put them out and stared at the gun sight. Focusing on his target, he repeated: "I can fight on. Let No to load the shells." In spite of the smart, his right hand along his lead's condition. "Let's be determined to wipe out the enemy!" Battery 2 spat fire.

From firing position 5, the head of the unit youth organization, Nguyen was noticed. He knew Nguyen had been enduring his pain. He was himself hit by a splinter on a shoulder. Calling out the last of his strength, he put the bit of metal out, "I'll continue to fight. Let me follow the example of Comrade Nguyen who, though wounded three times,

has not left his platform. We'll defend Cam Ly to the last!" All the battery members echoed his words.

The shout "We'll defend Cam Ly to the last" brought Nguyen renewed strength. He watched the leader's commanding flag. In a new enemy salvo on the distance works, he was hit in his left leg, his chest; a splinter struck his right hand, jerking his arm off the wheel. He felt, light wounds, his left leg was very weak. His hands were less and less agile. He bled much and grew very pale.

For the second time, the battery leader ordered comrade No to take his place. Hardly had the latter reached the platform when enemy planes flew on the dam. Though tired to death, Nguyen stood there clearly and clearly heard the order. On this emergency, he looked at the gun sight, and acted with the help of his left hand and the three remaining fingers of his right one. He heard the order: "Fire!" He vented his deep hatred on his right foot on the gun muzzles.

He fired two salvoes. He hardly heard some one saying: "A plane on its fire is fleeing westward!" The last comrade, who was hit and gassed and given a morphine injection.

When he came to, he saw his brother-in-arms. He saw the dam and the dam intact. Two planes were circling in the sky. He tried to stand up to see. Sitting by his battery, he shouted: "Comrades! Defend Cam Ly to the last!" He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

When he came to, he saw his brother-in-arms. He saw the dam and the dam intact. Two planes were circling in the sky. He tried to stand up to see. Sitting by his battery, he shouted: "Comrades! Defend Cam Ly to the last!" He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face. He felt the heat of the sun on his face.

# NORTH VIET ARMY AND POPULATION'S GLORY SUCCESS IS THAT OF THE UNDAUNTEDNESS OF OUR PEOPLE

General VO NGUYEN GIAP

At the reception given on December 21, 1960, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnamese People's Army, General VO NGUYEN GIAP, Commander-in-Chief of the V.P.A. and Defence Minister of the D.R.V., delivered an important speech, the main parts of which are as follows:

FOR more than 11 years past, the U.S. imperialists have been committing an aggression against South Vietnam through both brutal and crafty methods. But they bumped their heads against the 14 million indomitable and heroic South Vietnamese people, and sustained one defeat after another.

In an attempt to make good their bitter setbacks in the South Vietnam, since early 1960, the U.S. imperialists have been recklessly using their air and naval forces in a war of aggression against North Vietnam, openly encroaching upon an independent and sovereign state, a member of the socialist camp.

The U.S. aggressors hoped to intimidate our people with bombs and bullets but they have met with the matchless courage and the extremely powerful people's war of our army and people. They have suffered bitter defeats. Far from being cowed, our people have been all the more determined to defeat the U.S. aggressors. The 17 million North Vietnamese have risen up in an unprecedented high tide against the U.S. aggressors, and together with the 14 million compatriots in South Vietnam they defend themselves to save the country.

The heroic North Vietnamese army and people, venting their hatred on their gun muzzles, have shot down more than 1,600 U.S. aircraft, wiped out or captured 100 U.S. warships, sunk or damaged many U.S. warships. The people in all parts of North Vietnam are rising over countless difficulties and hardships and have recorded many successes on both fronts: in production and in fighting. In spite of frantic U.S. air raids, under the clearheaded leadership of the Party and Government, socialist North Vietnam continues to develop its economy, to strengthen its defence potential, and to give all-out support to the heroic struggle of their southern brothers and sisters.

On this occasion, allow me once again warmly to congratulate the officers and men of the regular forces, the regional forces, militia, defence forces, security armed forces and brigades of young volunteers on their brilliant exploits of heroic achievements.

We pay a warm tribute to the valiant exploits of the officers and men of the heroic Con Co Island garrison who have set a worthy example of unflinching heroism by fighting off 800 U.S. air and navy attacks and firmly defending the outpost of the country.

The heroism of our Air Defence units which include such famous battalions as Nguyen Viet Xuan's which has downed 97 American aircraft.

Our young but gallant missile units, a battalion of which has downed 23 U.S. planes;

Our air force, a company of which has shot down 21 aircraft including 10 F-4s and 11 F-105s, of the U.S. air force and navy;

Our staunch navy, a group of which has co-operated with other units in sinking U.S. boats and downing a dozen U.S. aircraft;

Our engineering and transport units which under a shower of bombs and bullets has clung valiantly to roads and landing stages and ports and maintained the traffic;

Our militia and guerrilla units which have achieved brilliant success in production, in the fighting, in serving the fighting, in preserving order and security and in building fighting villages;

All other units. "Determined to win" in our army, our People's Security and our Brigade of Young Volunteers to fight U.S. Aggressors, for National Salvation which have been promoting with their exploits the glorious traditions of the Vietnamese people and their armed forces.

On this occasion, on behalf of the officers and men of the people's armed forces, I warmly hail and thank our local cadres and compatriots in every part of the country who have been helping the people's armed forces in a brotherly way and closely cooperating with them in defeating the U.S. aggressors.

Our just struggle whose victory is certain has increasingly enjoyed the wide and strong sympathy and support of the world's peoples. We sincerely thank the brother socialist countries and the progressive people in the world including the American people, who have been encouraging and helping our people defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war.

The glorious success of the North Vietnamese army and population is that of the bravery and the undauntedness of our people, of the correct line of the Party headed by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, and of the determination of our armed forces and people to fight and to win.

Amidst the flames of the resistance war against U.S. aggression, the national salvation of socialist North Vietnam has become stronger as it fights and wins. The more the U.S. aggressors are determined to defeat the North, the more the North has been worthy of the confidence of our people, of the confidence of the U.S. aggressors and of the confidence of the world's peoples as the great and steady rear capable of foiling every scheme of war expansion of the U.S. imperialists and carrying out people's fight against U.S. aggression and for the national salvation through to complete victory.

On the soil of Vietnam, in the South, an enormous great occurrence has been happening: the 14 million Southern compatriots, side by side with their patriotic armed forces, have been inflicting a defeat on imperialism, the U.S. aggression, and the U.S. aggression has committed 1,000,000 professional soldiers and puppet troops to the war there.

The U.S. aggressors themselves acknowledge that they have to face a

staunch people, a valiant and seasoned army, and that they can no longer rely on the demoralized and disorganized puppet troops. The White House and the Pentagon have admitted that they cannot win militarily. Describing U.S. losing posture, American public opinion has spoken of U.S. imperialism riding a dead horse in South Vietnam.

Having lost all confidence in victory, the U.S. aggressors have, however, to escape a bitter failure. We hold that in sending big expeditionary forces to the South of our country, the American imperialists have unleashed the most barbarous war of aggression in the 20th century, and committed the greatest political and strategic blunder, that they have suffered setbacks and are doomed to complete failure.

We warmly hail our compatriots and the L.A.F. fighters of heroic South Vietnam, the patriotic, valiant and skilled fighting forces who have extraordinary exploits and frustrated U.S. aggressive plans one after another, adding tribute to the heroic traditions of the Vietnamese people.

Since they came into being, the Vietnamese people's armed forces together with the entire people have been entrusted with the mission of fighting three imperialisms. We have defeated Japanese fascism. We have trounced French imperialism backed by the American imperialists.

Today, in the sacred resistance for national independence and reunification, our people's armed forces are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnamese Liberation Forces and the people's compatriots in the whole country to defeat the U.S. aggressors, to be victorious in the struggle for national salvation, the heroic army of a heroic people, true to the Party and the Party, capable of fulfilling any task, overcoming any difficulty and defeating any enemy.

Since they came into being, the Vietnamese people's armed forces together with the entire people have been entrusted with the mission of fighting three imperialisms. We have defeated Japanese fascism. We have trounced French imperialism backed by the American imperialists.

Today, in the sacred resistance for national independence and reunification, our people's armed forces are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnamese Liberation Forces and the people's compatriots in the whole country to defeat the U.S. aggressors, to be victorious in the struggle for national salvation, the heroic army of a heroic people, true to the Party and the Party, capable of fulfilling any task, overcoming any difficulty and defeating any enemy.

Since they came into being, the Vietnamese people's armed forces together with the entire people have been entrusted with the mission of fighting three imperialisms. We have defeated Japanese fascism. We have trounced French imperialism backed by the American imperialists.

Today, in the sacred resistance for national independence and reunification, our people's armed forces are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnamese Liberation Forces and the people's compatriots in the whole country to defeat the U.S. aggressors, to be victorious in the struggle for national salvation, the heroic army of a heroic people, true to the Party and the Party, capable of fulfilling any task, overcoming any difficulty and defeating any enemy.

Since they came into being, the Vietnamese people's armed forces together with the entire people have been entrusted with the mission of fighting three imperialisms. We have defeated Japanese fascism. We have trounced French imperialism backed by the American imperialists.

Today, in the sacred resistance for national independence and reunification, our people's armed forces are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the South Vietnamese Liberation Forces and the people's compatriots in the whole country to defeat the U.S. aggressors, to be victorious in the struggle for national salvation, the heroic army of a heroic people, true to the Party and the Party, capable of fulfilling any task, overcoming any difficulty and defeating any enemy.

## IN SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATED AREAS

### THE HEALTH SERVICE IS FORGING AHEAD

STARTING from scratch, the South Vietnamese Liberation health service has now a people's health network down to every hamlet in the liberated zone. Each village has from one to 30 health workers including nurses, midwives and first aid givers, each district one or two assistant doctors and each province from two to four doctors.

The foremost achievement of the Liberation health service is the satisfactory implementation of the guiding principle: prophylactic care is more than therapeutic. A new way of health service has been adopted by everybody, however hard the circumstances may be. Every practice to carry out, and to remove each other of such practices as to drink only boiled water, keep one's home and village clean, make bigger strides forward.

In Hanoi province has succeeded in producing a kind of malleable iron to turn out a number of simple machine-parts, rudimentary tools such as hoes, cart-axes.

Another great contribution of the Liberation health service is to teach the people how to deal with toxic chemicals. At present almost everybody in the liberated zone has at hand a gauge mask, a nylon filter and few anti-toxic products. Moreover, with the guidance of the health service, the people have exploited traditional experience to produce anti-toxic products with green bean, toxic duckweed confection. Another achievement has been the successful treatment of burns from U.S. napalm and white phosphorus bombs by applying to

the wounds hard coconut pulp trained on coconut. Despite countless difficulties due to the American imperialists' aggressive war, the Liberation health service is trying by every means to produce drugs and open courses to train cadres. A great part of drugs used in the liberated zone such as those for malaria, typhoid, cholera, anemia, colic, cough, dysentery, purgative, novocaine, vitamins K, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and the elements of the periodic table.

With the extension of the health service, the health service has made bigger strides forward.

In Hanoi province has succeeded in producing a kind of malleable iron to turn out a number of simple machine-parts, rudimentary tools such as hoes, cart-axes.

Another great contribution of the Liberation health service is to teach the people how to deal with toxic chemicals. At present almost everybody in the liberated zone has at hand a gauge mask, a nylon filter and few anti-toxic products. Moreover, with the guidance of the health service, the people have exploited traditional experience to produce anti-toxic products with green bean, toxic duckweed confection. Another achievement has been the successful treatment of burns from U.S. napalm and white phosphorus bombs by applying to

## LOCAL INDUSTRY: BIG STRIDES FORWARD

HAI Binh province has just recorded a productivity of over 2 tons per hectare for 1960, made and supplied to the water conservancy teams nearly 10,000 improved carts, about 20,000 hoes and shovels as well as many kinds of labour-saving implements (ten times over the same period of last year).

In Hanoi province has succeeded in producing a kind of malleable iron to turn out a number of simple machine-parts, rudimentary tools such as hoes, cart-axes.

Another great contribution of the Liberation health service is to teach the people how to deal with toxic chemicals. At present almost everybody in the liberated zone has at hand a gauge mask, a nylon filter and few anti-toxic products. Moreover, with the guidance of the health service, the people have exploited traditional experience to produce anti-toxic products with green bean, toxic duckweed confection. Another achievement has been the successful treatment of burns from U.S. napalm and white phosphorus bombs by applying to

## LOCAL INDUSTRY: BIG STRIDES FORWARD

HAI Binh province has just recorded a productivity of over 2 tons per hectare for 1960, made and supplied to the water conservancy teams nearly 10,000 improved carts, about 20,000 hoes and shovels as well as many kinds of labour-saving implements (ten times over the same period of last year).

In Hanoi province has succeeded in producing a kind of malleable iron to turn out a number of simple machine-parts, rudimentary tools such as hoes, cart-axes.

Another great contribution of the Liberation health service is to teach the people how to deal with toxic chemicals. At present almost everybody in the liberated zone has at hand a gauge mask, a nylon filter and few anti-toxic products. Moreover, with the guidance of the health service, the people have exploited traditional experience to produce anti-toxic products with green bean, toxic duckweed confection. Another achievement has been the successful treatment of burns from U.S. napalm and white phosphorus bombs by applying to

## LOCAL INDUSTRY: BIG STRIDES FORWARD

HAI Binh province has just recorded a productivity of over 2 tons per hectare for 1960, made and supplied to the water conservancy teams nearly 10,000 improved carts, about 20,000 hoes and shovels as well as many kinds of labour-saving implements (ten times over the same period of last year).

In Hanoi province has succeeded in producing a kind of malleable iron to turn out a number of simple machine-parts, rudimentary tools such as hoes, cart-axes.

Another great contribution of the Liberation health service is to teach the people how to deal with toxic chemicals. At present almost everybody in the liberated zone has at hand a gauge mask, a nylon filter and few anti-toxic products. Moreover, with the guidance of the health service, the people have exploited traditional experience to produce anti-toxic products with green bean, toxic duckweed confection. Another achievement has been the successful treatment of burns from U.S. napalm and white phosphorus bombs by applying to

## LOCAL INDUSTRY: BIG STRIDES FORWARD

HAI Binh province has just recorded a productivity of over 2 tons per hectare for 1960, made and supplied to the water conservancy teams nearly 10,000 improved carts, about 20,000 hoes and shovels as well as many kinds of labour-saving implements (ten times over the same period of last year).

In Hanoi province has

# SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. 6th FOUNDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES

**P**ARTY and state leaders of the Soviet Union, P.R. of China and many other socialist countries, Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, Chairman of the New Laos People's Government, the Japanese Communist Party (Central Committee, Nanshin, Delat, Secretary, General of the National Revolutionary Movement Party of Congo (B), have sent messengers welcoming the great victories scored by the Vietnamese people in the past years, under the leadership of the South Vietnam N.F.L. and condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the International Chemists' Trade Union, the World Peace Council, International Union of Students and many international organizations have also sent messages of

congratulation or issued statements supporting the N.F.L.

The statement of the World Peace Council read: "The South Vietnam N.F.L. is a legal and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The recognition of the South Vietnam N.F.L. is an urgent and extremely important obligation which is of vital importance for all governments."

In a message of greetings, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization declared its total support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, to the extent statement of the South Vietnamese people who have the right of independence of

the Vietnamese people and demanded that the U.S. Government should recognize the N.F.L. as legal and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

A large number of people in Moscow on Dec. 22 held a meeting to mark this day. A festival was organized on December 23 night for the same purpose.

In response to the "Week of Solidarity with Vietnam" (beginning on December 13) to commemorate the Front's foundation anniversary, all the capitals of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. have held meetings condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

On December 19 evening in Peking a reception was held by Vice Premier Chen Yi on the occasion of the

Front's founding anniversary. In the afternoon of Dec. 20, an exhibition showing that "the Vietnamese people will surely win" was opened at the People's Cultural Hall.

On Dec. 21, 80,000 people in Kwang Tung and 40,000 in Yunnan held meetings to commemorate the N.F.L. foundation day.

Following a mass rally held in Warsaw on December 16, large numbers of demonstrators marched to the U.S. embassy, carrying slogans demanding an end to the U.S. barbarian acts in Vietnam and the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

A security unit of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held a meeting and adopted a resolution condemning U.S. aggression of South Vietnam and lauding the valiant struggle of the South Vietnam L.A.F. and population, 100 men of this unit donated blood and 100,000 marks (G.D.R. currency) in support of Vietnam.

Demonstrations took place in Algiers on Dec. 16. The crowd held aloft the South Vietnam N.F.L. flag and shouted, "Johnson, the murderer" in front of the U.S. embassy.

In Oran, after the meeting commemorating the N.F.L. founding anniversary, on Dec. 25, the U.S. consulate.

In Guinea, on Dec. 20, the U.S. Embassy was besieged by the population.

In Texas, on Dec. 25, 100 persons demonstrated at a local city of Jones to demand that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys' aggression of Cambodia.

The dispatch of South Korean troops to the borderland near the frontier of Cambodia, a neutral country, constitutes a brazen encroachment on the Charter and on all international laws making massing the Korean people.

The "Liberating South Vietnam" was sung at the end of the procession.

In Amsterdam, on Dec. 25, 100 artists and 90 youth held a meeting condemning the U.S. war in Vietnam.

possible for the victims of the Left-halt's rats on Coventry and London in World War II.

Knowing whom they are dealing with, a Vietnamese people also know that they have to do in face of the American imperialists' new war plans and new "peace" talks. The Communist Party of the U.S. has ever been rest assured of the unequivocal approval and powerful support of the socialist countries, of the peace and justice-loving people all over the world.

**THE year of the Horse** — 1966 — witnessed bitter failures of the Americans in their aggressive war against Vietnam. Notwithstanding that the U.S. government has tried to create an atmosphere of optimism over the situation in Vietnam, the Western press has drawn a rather gloomy and dark picture of the present and future fate of Johnson's war. Below are some excerpts:

**COMBAT** — Dec. 14, 1966 (From New York)

"FIRST and stars twinkled, bells and trumpets, Christmas is in full swing."

"But this year the Americans do not believe in Santa Claus."

"In Washington, they worry about a President of the U.S. not sleeping because his men are flying risky missions over North Vietnam. In Saigon they worry about the chiefs of the village understandably, but still unfortunately, refusing to risk sleeping in their homes at night."

"The American in Vietnam

can't win more and more supporters. The symptoms, also of shaky resolve."

"But this year the Americans do not believe in Santa Claus, even when he disguises himself as L. Johnson and they know that Christmas promises will not last longer than New Year's resolutions."

"Too many contradictory statements, too many unknown promises and too many signs of peace and victory followed by a new escalation, have made them disillusioned with incalculable as if a ditch king."

**THE NEW YORK TIMES** — Nov. 26, 1966

"In Washington, they worry about a President of the U.S. not sleeping because his men are flying risky missions over North Vietnam. In Saigon they worry about the chiefs of the village understandably, but still unfortunately, refusing to risk sleeping in their homes at night."

"The American in Vietnam

can't win more and more supporters. The symptoms, also of shaky resolve."

"But this year the Americans do not believe in Santa Claus, even when he disguises himself as L. Johnson and they know that Christmas promises will not last longer than New Year's resolutions."

"Too many contradictory statements, too many unknown promises and too many signs of peace and victory followed by a new escalation, have made them disillusioned with incalculable as if a ditch king."

**NEWSWEEK** — Dec. 5, 1966

"IN fact, though some strategists in the U.S. have claimed that the U.S. is on the verge of 'breaking the back' of the enemy's main combat units, no senior military men in Vietnam make any such claim."

"Says one senior officer: 'Our plans for 1966 call for clear operations which we weren't able to proceed, with because we spent so much of the year on search-and-destroy. As a result, 50 per cent of the population is still influenced

by the Viet Cong infrastructure.'"

"And, indeed, Westmoreland's plans for next year call for a greatly stepped up effort in revolutionary development, a euphemism for the slow and painful process of rooting the Viet Cong out of the selected areas."

**AFP** — Dec. 18, 1966 (from Washington)

"FOR the first time since he came to power three years ago, President Johnson will spend year-end holidays. Hearty concern over the gloomy prospects of the Vietnam war and anxious about the 'crisis of confidence' which afflicts his administration, he now sees the balance of disapproval raised within his own Democratic Party."

"To their political and diplomatic problems one must add a decrease in the prospects of the 'crisis of confidence' which has made the American economy over the last six years."

**UPI** — Dec. 26, 1966

"PRESIDENT Johnson today faces another week of staggering problems that he is unlikely to rid by the new year."

"The political failures of the country are still swirling. Social progress is held in tight reins. After three years, the war against the guerrillas in the countryside has not yet reached a conclusion."

"Vietnamese lethargy and stoicism are recognized as factors that are unlikely to aid the new year."

## LINUS PAULING AND OTHER AMERICAN SCIENTISTS Condemn U.S. Crimes Against South Vietnam Population

**P**ROFESSOR L. Pauling, a well-known American Chemist and Peace Nobel Prize winner, has made a statement to the Nobel Observator condemning the U.S. chemical and nuclear weapons by the U.S. government in South Vietnam.

"The alliance to Vietnam," he said, "induces me to speak of an armament I thought not the ideological and chemical weapons used by my country in Vietnam. There also public opinion is misled: gas, which is said to be non-toxic, remains as causing temporary paralysis, have a disastrous biological effect on the patients, the need and the children. At present, there are Vietnamese victims who die not only because of sulphuric phosphorus bombs but also because of the use of nuclear bombs specialized in nuclear biology. Professors John Ebel and Mary M. Nelson have demonstrated that in a petition signed by prominent American scientists."

"For if we are particularly afraid of a nuclear war, we must use the largest chemical and biological war which may be the kind of war in the future. Most dangerous gases include fluorophosphates. They cause paralysis and cut very little. The United States has big reserves of these gases. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are earmarked for experiments to produce still more powerful weapons: botulinic toxin, virus of yellow fever, and its variants."

**News from LAOS**

**KHAMOUK KEOLA DENOUNCES U.S. AND HENCHMEN'S SCHEME OF MERCENARY KOOGE TROOPS INTO RIGHTING TROOPS**

"Johnson has become a true dictator and he lives when he seems fit."

"The main victims of the U.S. are not the combatants, but the civilians. When paddies crops are destroyed by long range bombs, the U.S. used, the civilian population, the women, the patients, the children, are the main victims of the U.S. intervention of air planes."

(Retranslated from the French)

**PROFESSOR W. Pepper, Head of the Research and Study Centre on Pediatrics at the Mercy Christian College in New York, has written for the magazine Ramparts an article about the children killed and wounded in the war in South Vietnam, about the results of his investigation at a press conference.**

An enquiry early this year," he said, "revealed that owing to the American war in South Vietnam about 250,000 children had been killed and 750,000 wounded. This figure is now below the truth. Therefore one cannot accept the official figures made public by the American headquarters and Saigon to produce still more powerful weapons: botulinic toxin, virus of yellow fever, and its variants."

**News from CAMBODIA**

**CAMBODIA CUTS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET AUTHORITIES**

**THE Foreign Ministry of Cambodia on December 21 informed the South Korean consulate in Phnom Penh that all relations between the Cambodian Government and the Seoul puppet authorities will be cut off as from December 22, 1966.**

On the same day, the Cambodian Information Ministry released a communique condemning the recent brazen declaration of the South Korean Defence Minister that South Korean troops would be sent at any time to the demilitarized zone of Vietnam and to the American use of nuclear weapons in the border.

The move said statement shows clearly that the South Korean puppet authorities are prepared to participate

**BETWEEN GANGSTERS**

On December 7, 1966, Tran Van Van, head of the opposition to the so-called "Constituent Assembly" was murdered by Thieu-Ky. The news provoked such a stir in Saigon that Thieu Ky had best to avoid the blame. They held a press conference where the assassin and witnesses were heard, and laid the responsibility for the crime on the Liberation Armed Forces.

But all those who had witnessed the scene said that the murderer was a tall man and that little one-eyed fellow produced in public. On the other hand, it was revealed that Thieu-Ky had opposed an autopsy by the

tribunal, fearing that the bullet in Van's body would not be the same size and make as those in the exhibited pistol.

In order to hoodwink public opinion, Thieu-Ky submitted to a drastic censorship of press articles on this murder, especially interviews of pressmen with Van's wife, the latter cast doubt on the crime and maintained that

it was a political one. Even the publication of her letters and telegram breaking Van's death to their children in France was forbidden and the papers which mentioned it were closed down. Van's family refused to receive Thieu-Ky coming to award Van a medal posthumously.

On Dec. 27, Pham Quang Dan, another leader of the

opposition group in the "Constituent Assembly," also fell a victim to an attempt on his life. A bomb exploded and destroyed his car but he was injured only. Commenting on this news Reuters wrote that the assassination of Tran Van Van had given rise to a strong reaction in Saigon and was recognized as a political murder and not a terrorist act of the Viet Cong; the police connected the story of a Viet Cong terrorist as Van's murderer.

There are many indications that the settlements of gangsters are but to begin.

**RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L.**

(Continued from page 1)

On December 5, in Ba Ria, an unit of U.S. Armour Regiment 1 supporting a U.S. Cavalry Division is raiding Chau Doc district and taking 15 prisoners. 11 M-113 armoured cars and M-41 tanks were destroyed, 2 helicopters downed and over 20 Yanks killed.

In Nha Bui district (outskirts of Saigon) the regional army and guerrillas on December 3 launched a surprise attack on a U.S. unit encamped during an enemy offensive. 75 G.I.s were wiped out.

On Dec. 12, the regional army forces fiercely intercepted a detachment of U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division moving from a district, northwest of Quy Nhon, killing 100 troops.

Thus the intelligence, the L.A.F. on Dec. 21 stormed an enemy position in Quang Dien district, northwest of Hue; puppet security forces destroyed 155 enemy troops and 74 enemy tanks and the liberated area, north of this province enlarged.

In Lam Dong province on December 10, enemy encampment at Bao, on the Saigon-Dai Nhat highway was attacked by the L.A.F. The mortar shelling of the U.S. command, bullets and puppet troops' offices resulted in 74 enemy killed and 85 wounded, according to initial reports.

In Quang Tri (northernmost part of South Vietnam), the local armed force overtook a U.S. military post on the road from the provincial capital to Cua Viet. Another post, some 50 southeast of the town, was also taken in these two battles.

**TO THE READER**

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the working of our paper. We apologize for this shortcomings and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

**APP. Dec. 23, 1966**  
(From New York)

**THE WARMONGERS...**

(Continued from page 3)

to the truth, the chief of the Foreign Office Brown has attempted to deny the U.S. crimes and bluffs. He claimed in the Commons that the U.S. was not the aggressor, but the Communist leaders "who sought to protect the war in Vietnam and had to be held responsible for the damage caused to the civilian population in South Vietnam, in such case, the British leaders could have been made responsible for the victims of the Left-halt's rats on Coventry and London in World War II."

Knowing whom they are dealing with, a Vietnamese people also know that they have to do in face of the American imperialists' new war plans and new "peace" talks. The Communist Party of the U.S. has ever been rest assured of the unequivocal approval and powerful support of the socialist countries, of the peace and justice-loving people all over the world.

**QUANG LOI**

**VIETNAM COURIER**

**VIETNAM COURIER**



## RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L.'s APPEAL, THE L.A.F. :

- **WIPED OUT 1 U.S. COMPANY AND 2 PUPPET RANGER COMPANIES NEAR CU CHI (Dec. 21)**
- **PUT OUT OF ACTION 2 PUPPET COMPANIES WEST OF SAIGON (Dec. 17)**
- **KNOCKED OUT 1 U.S. COMPANY, ROUTED 1 PUPPET RANGER COMPANY (Dec. 12)**
- **ATTACKED CA MAU AIRFIELD, ENEMY TROOPS, COMPLETELY DESTROYED 10 HELICOPTERS (Dec. 15)**

**A**CCORDING TO L.P.A., on December 21, American company and 2 puppet companies airborne to an area near Highway 19, in Cu Chi district, about 40km northwest of Saigon, were neatly wiped out by the regional troops and guerrillas in a two hours' fight. Two helicopters were shot on the spot. The battleground was in the hands of the L.A.F. until the next morning.

About 15km south of the above-mentioned battlefield, the L.A.F. on December 17 knocked out puppet Companies 1 and 3, of Battalion 3, Regiment 49, Division 25, near Hau Nghia province, west of Saigon, inflicting 48 casualties on the enemy.

Within the last fortnight of December 1966, in the same province, 5 other companies of enemy troops were put out of action.

On December 11 night, the L.A.F. neatly wiped out puppet companies 1 and 17, Battalion 4, of the same regiment near Duc Hoa.

On December 9, 1 puppet ranger company and a company of civil guards were wiped out on Road 7 (from Hiep Hoa to Hau Nghia).

On December 2, civil guard Company 478, was knocked out on Tan Triu-Tan An road.

On Dec. 11, in an ambush on Sien Du Loc Nuih road, 15km northeast of Tay Ninh the L.A.F. wiped out 1 U.S. puppet Ranger Company 118 after a 30 minutes' fight. The enemy had 20 deaths and left a big quantity of weapons and military equipment which fell in the hands of the L. A. F.

Before and after this battle, the regional troops and guerrillas closed in on the enemy from Dec. 9 to 14; they killed or wounded 10

G.I.'s and puppet troops, brought down 5 choppers, destroyed 5 M. 113 and M. 118 armoured cars and heavily damaged 5 others.

### OTHER L. A. F. VICTORIES

**A**T 5.15 a.m. on Dec. 15, the guerrillas infiltrated into the Ca Mau helicopter parking field (Southeastern part of Nam Bo), destroyed 10 helicopters and put out of action many soldiers. The helicopters coming to the rescue wantonly fell at their own troops, thus bringing the total number of enemy casualties to 110.

In Sa Dec provincial capital, 120km southwest of Saigon, the L.A.F. attacked a puppet battalion C.P. of Regiment 13, Infantry Division 9, in 30 minutes they virtually wiped out Company 4, killed or wounded over 100 puppet soldiers, and captured 7 others.

Two days later, 4 U.S. puppet boats were attacked on the Mekong river. Two were heavily damaged, and many G.I.'s killed or wounded.

In My Tho province, 70km southwest of Saigon

on the night of Dec. 14, the regional troops and guerrillas knocked out of action civil guard Company 109 defending Highway 4, 3km east of Cai Lay.

An enemy post in Long My district, Can Tho province, 180km southwest of Saigon was stormed by the L.A.F. on December 8 night. After a 30 minutes' fight, the post was overrun, the whole company of puppet security troops and a platoon of puppet rangers including the company commander who was also chief of the post were completely wiped out.

(Continued page 7)

Up to Dec. 29, 1966

# 1,618

U.S. Aircraft Were  
Downed in North  
Vietnam

## SAIGON WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE YANKEES

**A**CCORDING to Reuters on Dec. 15, 1,000 workers representing 70 trade unions in Saigon held a meeting to protest against the presence of U.S. troops in the city, which had resulted in inflated cost of living and food shortage, badly affecting the lives of all strata of people.

In a communique to the puppet Thieu-Ky Administration, they demanded greater security for the Vietnamese living in the Saigon area and

removal of U.S. troops from the city.

On Dec. 16, UPH reported that many trade unions representing hundreds of thousands of members throughout South Vietnam had landed in a petition to Cabot Lodge and the Saigon puppet clique denouncing that Saigon-based G.I.'s were posing a threat to the lives of Vietnamese citizens because, in their opinion, G.I.'s were "hooligans and ruffians" and their "actions

violated the honour, the lives and the interest of the Vietnamese people". They demanded that commanders of U.S. and satellite forces "acknowledge their responsibility and 'punish undisciplined soldiers'".

The petition deplored American labour practices and demanded that U.S. firms "respect local labour regulations and labour unions". It should be recalled that early this month, U.S. commanders at Saigon port had arbitrarily dismissed hundreds of workers. This had triggered an unyielding struggle by the workers.

Saigon workers did not stop at that. In their petition, they demanded that the U.S. and its satellites respect Vietnam's sovereignty and immediately end such illegal action as the arrest of Vietnamese citizens by Americans.

The petitioners warned that they would hold protest demonstrations in the streets if their demands were ignored.

This is not for the first time that in their struggle, workers of Saigon and the rest of South Vietnam have put forward such important slogans. Last May Day, Saigon workers turned out into the streets and shouted slogans against the U.S. aggressive war, for the safeguard of national sovereignty, against the puppet dictators and for improvement of living conditions.

The damaging effects of the economic crisis resulting from the aggressive war and the presence of the big U.S. expeditionary force and satellite troops, the gross encroachment by G.I.'s upon the everyday life of the people, and especially the territorial occupation which violates national sovereignty and the massacre in cold blood of the people can only lead to resolute struggle by the workers right in areas temporarily under enemy control.

Predictably, their final cry will be "Yankees, Go home!" after having demanded the removal of G. I.'s out of Saigon.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN SAIGON

**O**N December 26, 1966, 5,000 dockers in Saigon struck, bringing the unloading of goods, including military equipment, to a standstill, according to Western reports.

Armed with clubs and cudgels, the strikers picketed the wharves.

This resolute action was aimed at protesting against

the U.S. military authorities for arbitrarily sacking 600 Vietnamese dockers and taking absurd "security" measures.

AP reported that the strikers had opposed the use of G.I.'s to unload the freight, which robbed tie workers of the means of living. They voiced their determination

not to handle any unloading work.

The strike has paralysed 26 vessels full of goods, including military equipment. The workers said that this strike would go on until their demands were met, and called on dockers of other ports in South Vietnam for a coordinated action.

★ THE N.F.L., SOLE GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM POPULATION

## Activities of the N.F.L. in the World

— N.F.L. permanent representation bureaux in foreign countries: 18.

— International organizations to which the N.F.L. and its organizations are affiliated: 11.

— International organization central committees to which the N.F.L. and its organizations are affiliated: 10.

— N.F.L. and its organizations' delegations to foreign countries: 109.

namely:

1961: 1 (East Europe), 1962: 10 (East Europe); 3, Asia: 5, Africa: 1, Latin America: 1).

1963: 16 (East Europe); 3, Asia: 7, Africa: 4, Latin America: 1, Arab countries: 1).

1964: 21 (East Europe); 8, Asia: 11, Latin America: 2).

1965: 27 (East Europe); 5, Asia: 7, Africa: 5, Latin America: 3, Arab countries: 2, West Europe: 5).

1966: 25 (Socialist countries); 14, nationalist countries; 2, capitalist countries: 0).

— N.F.L. and its organizations' delegations taking part in international, continental and national conferences in the world: 125 (1961: 1, 1962: 2, 1963: 4, 1964: 2, 1965: 3, 1966: 39).

namely:

— N.F.L. central committee delegations: 12

— N.F.L. organizations' delegations: 113

Trade Union delegations: 23

Women's delegations: 13

Students' delegations: 4

Buddhist delegations: 24

Youth delegations: 7

Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee delegations: 7

Journalists' delegations: 11

Scientists' delegations: 2

Students' delegations: 5

Peace Committee delegations: 14

Economic delegations: 2

Climatographic delegations: 2

South Vietnam Patriotic Catholics' Association: 2